

CLEMENCEAU'S DEADLY AIM.

THE MAN WHO INTIMIDATES FRANCE WITH PISTOL, SWORD, AND FRY.

His Superb Courage and Self-Confidence—He made the life of the French President a cover dance face him on the field.

Paris, Jan. 4.—A mad tottering Cabinet and crashing reputations, during the last few weeks in France the one figure which all Frenchmen watch with intensest interest is Georges Clemenceau. He is the lion of French politics at bay. Undaunted and defiant he is facing what at this moment seems to be overwhelming odds. The man before whom no set of rulers in France has been able to stand since the third republic was created is at last fighting for his own political life. The enemies of two decades are crowding upon him, eager to add to his wounds the momentum they can do so without danger to their own skins; and the man himself, splendid in his courage, heedless of the thrusts which have already been in places, fights on, defying and despising all his foes.

Until the great scene in the Chamber two weeks ago, no man dared openly accuse him. The rash Drouot was right in saying that the great Radical held all France in terror of his sword, his pistol, and his pen. Rumors and insinuations had been in places, but Clemenceau had not broken the great barrier of his immense gains by the corruption which was being constantly disclosed. But in all the excitement and clamor of the last two months nothing has matched the effect produced when the black change was suddenly attempted on the face of Clemenceau. It had been a day of agitation bordering on frenzy. The Chamber had just voted its consent to the prosecution of ten leading members of Parliament, and had listened to the angry protest of two of its victims. In mortal physical exhaustion the house broke out to adjourn. The words were on President Fiquet's lips when Drouot sprang into the tribune and demanded a hearing. Nobody knew his purpose, and few were inclined to listen. He was intensely excited, and waved his long arms about in the air as he raised his voice high above the clamor of protesting members. He had shouted for some minutes before it was suspected toward what climax he was aiming. He denounced the Government for not including those most guilty in its prosecutions. The blackest of all in the corrupt ring he declared, was the man who for years had enjoyed immunity from criticism because he held all France in terror of his sword, his pistol, and his pen. Then the house listened. Everybody knew the name before it was spoken. Clemenceau himself saw what was coming, and uttered a cry of surprise and alarm, amid breathless silence. When he spoke it was quietly, slowly, without emotion, but in words that burned. Accused practically of treason, he responded in terms worthy of a modern Anthony. It was a bit of eloquence which had not been passed in French oratory during all the days of the republic. Almost ignoring his accuser until the last, he did not deign even to look at him, when, with a contemptuous gesture, he ended with, "As for M. Drouot, he has lied."

Most of Clemenceau's hearers believed him right in all that was imputed to him. They saw the admiration of every one who saw and heard him. His consummate courage, his marvelous self-possession, and magnificent resources were never more splendidly demonstrated than when he flung back Drouot's charges. There was no trembling, no stooping to explanation in what he said. He challenged his enemies to do their worst, and he did it with an air of eager thirsting for the fray. It was a splendid defiance from a man magnificent even in disgrace.

It is not as a politician or as the target of accusations in connection with the Russian arms, amid breathless silence. When he spoke it was quietly, slowly, without emotion, but in words that burned. Accused practically of treason, he responded in terms worthy of a modern Anthony. It was a bit of eloquence which had not been passed in French oratory during all the days of the republic. Almost ignoring his accuser until the last, he did not deign even to look at him, when, with a contemptuous gesture, he ended with, "As for M. Drouot, he has lied."

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THE MAMMOTH AT HOME.

A RUSSIAN SCIENTIST WHO MAKES A LONG JOURNEY TO GET A KILL.

From Siberia This Colossal Prehistoric Beast Once Roamed, and Here Made Its Last Stand—Fate Held in Eternal Ice. Floods Sometimes Reveal the Huge Bones to Wondering Human Gaze.

Last fall the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg got word through the Siberian Government that near the mouth of the Yana River, in far northeastern Siberia, some of the native fishermen had seen a mammoth embedded in the ice and land, which had been melted sufficiently by the warmth of the summer to let the huge form be seen. According to this story the great animal, although it must have been in that same ice for thousands of years before the oldest civilization, was in a perfect state of preservation.

The Imperial Academy was not long in deciding what to do. Only twice before in history had the eyes of intelligent human beings rested upon the form of the mammoth. The first time was in the early part of the century, when a small party of explorers, who saw a skeleton of the mammoth, and the second time was in 1840, but the scientist who then saw was most unfortunate in his search for the animal. He was killed by the natives, and his body was eaten. The Imperial Academy was not long in deciding what to do. Only twice before in history had the eyes of intelligent human beings rested upon the form of the mammoth. The first time was in the early part of the century, when a small party of explorers, who saw a skeleton of the mammoth, and the second time was in 1840, but the scientist who then saw was most unfortunate in his search for the animal. He was killed by the natives, and his body was eaten.

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THE CHARMING GRAY SQUIRREL.

Testimony Going to Show that He is a Very Fine Fellow.

"Do the Park police kill the gray squirrels in Central Park, and if so, why?" This question deeply agitated the kindly face of Mr. Merriam, the manager of the Zoological Society of New York at one of its regular meetings, held in a curator's room in the Natural History Museum on Thursday evening. The gray squirrel is calculated to excite sympathy at any time, but those at this meeting would have been no better than hardened men, if they had not been so deeply interested in the fate of the gray squirrel. The gray squirrel is calculated to excite sympathy at any time, but those at this meeting would have been no better than hardened men, if they had not been so deeply interested in the fate of the gray squirrel.

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THE NEW UNION.

IDEAS OF THE LATE WILLIAM M. SEWARD.

His Far-Sighted Views of the Future Relations Between Canada and Our Country.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Soon after the late Secretary Seward had completed the purchase of Alaska, the late Senator Foot of Vermont invited the Hon. John Simpson, a Senator of the Dominion of Canada, to visit him at Washington. Senator Simpson (who died in 1884) organized the Ontario Bank of Canada with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, and was its first president. He was a man of great energy and ability, and he became its President. Senator Foot was one of the original subscribers to its capital, to the extent of \$20,000, and held his stock until his death. The two Senators were intimate friends for a quarter of a century.

When Senator Foot died, he left his stock in the Ontario Bank of Canada to the Hon. John Simpson, who was then its President. He was introduced to the Secretary of the United States and Canada, and he became its President. Senator Foot was one of the original subscribers to its capital, to the extent of \$20,000, and held his stock until his death. The two Senators were intimate friends for a quarter of a century.

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MR. LAMAR AS DEBATER.

HIS FIGHT WITH JAMES G. BLAINE AND EACH CHANDLER.

It was in the Senate of the Forty-fourth Congress on Mr. Hoar's Amendment to the Mexican Pension Bill Excepting Jefferson Davis—Mr. Lamar Echoed the Southern Leader—Blaine and Zachary Chandler Made Eloquent Replies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Lamar's fiercest antagonists were Roscoe Conkling and James G. Blaine, although the only man who ever fought him in the Senate was Zachary Chandler. Lamar, in his hot fights with Conkling and Blaine on the subject of amnesty to Southern men and other political questions growing out of the war, usually held his own, and on one occasion at least came off victorious over each of these antagonists. In the Forty-fourth Congress occurred in the Senate long past midnight on the legislative day of March 1, 1873, The Arrivers of Pension bills, which included the cases of Mexican veterans, was under discussion, and Senator Hoar of Massachusetts offered this amendment:

"Provided, That no pension shall be paid under this act to Jefferson Davis, the late President of the so-called Confederacy."

This move created an instant sensation, and a bitter debate followed, participated in by Senator Bailey of Texas, Hoar, Garland of Arkansas, and others. The debate was long and hot, and Lamar drove Blaine fairly into a corner until the ex-Speaker was compelled to appeal to the House to protect him from what he called unjust attacks.

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